

HEYBURN WINS POINT

Defeats Senate Leaders with Aid of Democrats.

BALLINGER MUST GIVE FACTS

Idahoan Obtains Reversal of Ruling by Vice President and Then Wins Out in Roll Call Vote on Resolution Requesting Figures on Reclamation Projects in the West.

Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, who has been run over several times recently by the legislative wheels of the Senate, came into his own yesterday. He not only obtained a reversal of the ruling of the Vice President, regarding the fate of a resolution introduced by him, but he won out in a roll call for the adoption of his measure against a number of leaders of the Senate.

Strange as it may seem, victory came to the Idaho Senator as the result of support of Democratic Senators, whom he assailed in his "bloody shirt" speech Monday last, in opposition to the loan of tents to the Confederate veterans at their reunion in Mobile.

Demands the Facts.

The Senator's resolution, which caused the Senate to sit up and take notice, provided that the Secretary of the Interior should ascertain how much it would cost to finish each of the existing reclamation projects; how much money has already been expended on them, and the income to be expected from the sale of public lands for the next ten years.

Senator Tillman made the point that the Senate directed the Committee on Irrigation to obtain this information at the last Congress, and that the passage of the pending resolution would result in duplication of work. Senators Carter and Warren objected to the resolution, saying that the information would soon be obtained by the Committee on Irrigation.

Senator Heyburn gave evidence of the fact that he did not like the objection interposed, and declared that regardless of what the Irrigation Committee does, the Public Lands Committee desires the information requested in his resolution for its own use. Senator Warren said something about the Senator from Idaho being unduly excited. Whereupon Senator Heyburn roared:

"I am tired of the use of that expression by Senators whenever I take the floor. It seems that when I record my views here some Senator insists that I am unduly heated. They simply follow the example of the newspaper reporter. The situation is getting almost intolerable."

Senator Warren said he saw no occasion for the Senator getting heated, and that so far as he is concerned he is certainly not going to get heated.

Motion to Refer.

A motion made by Senator Carter, of Montana, to refer the resolution to the Committee on Irrigation was put to the Senate and the Vice President declared on a viva voce vote that the ayes prevailed. The Senator from Idaho asked for the ayes and nays, but the Vice President announced that not a sufficient number of Senators sustained the call.

"I have counted myself more than a sufficient number," shouted Senator Heyburn. "I know I saw seven Senators lift their hands."

The Vice President took another count and good-humoredly reversed his decision. The roll call resulted in a reversal of the viva voce vote, twenty-nine Senators voting against reference of the resolution to the Irrigation Committee and twenty-six in favor of the motion. Much to the surprise of the Senate, all the Democrats, with the exception of four, voted with Mr. Heyburn. The resolution was then adopted.

DISTRICT FARES WELL

Rivers and Harbors Bill Provides for Reclamation of Flats.

Largely through the instrumentality of President Taft, the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors has inserted in the waterways budget, which will be reported to-day, an item appropriating \$150,000 for the reclamation of the Anacostia Flats. The whole amount is to be payable by the United States.

Other estimates relating to the District are an appropriation of \$150,000 for the improvement of the Potomac River at Washington; an appropriation of \$11,000 for improvement of the channel approaching Mount Vernon, and an item of \$13,200 to deepen the ship channel off Lower Cedar Point.

The total expenditures authorized in the bill amount to \$45,000,000.

THE TIGHTWAD.

The tightwad is a pleasant soul who freezes strongly to his roll, until he hasn't any; his bundle colors all his dreams, and when awake he's full of schemes to nail another penny. He counts his rubles day by day, and when a nickel gets away, it nearly drives him dotty; he grovels to the man of biz who has a bigger roll than his, and to the poor he's haughty. All things upon this earth are trash that can't be bought or sold for cash, in Tightwad's estimation; the summer breeze, because it turns the cranks of mills and pumps and churns, receives his toleration; the sun is useful in its way; it nourishes the wheat and hay—so let the world be sunny; he likes to hear the raindrops slosh; they help the pumpkin, beet, and squash, and such things sell for money. The tightwad often is a bear around his home, and everywhere, and people hate or fear him; since kindness has no market price, it's waste of effort to be nice to victims who are near him. Methinks that when the tightwad dies, and to his retribution flies, his sentence will be funny; they'll load him with a silver hat, and boil him in a golden vat, and feed him red-hot money!

WALT MASON.

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YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS.

(FEBRUARY 10, 1910.)

SENATE.

The Senate convened at noon.

Senator Borah, in address, defended income tax amendment.

Senate upholds report of Judiciary Committee directing Senators Smith, Bourne, and Fletcher to ignore Justice Wright's order summoning them to answer writ of mandamus in printing company's suit.

With Democratic aid, Senator Heyburn passed resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior to give facts of reclamation projects.

Alonso H. Stewart resigned as assistant doorkeeper, after thirty-three years' service.

Following brief executive session, the Senate adjourned at 4:10 o'clock.

HOUSE.

The House convened at noon.

After two hours' debate on urgent deficiency report, the House cut the appropriation for the Immigration Committee from \$125,000 to \$65,000.

Following a debate, which lasted from 2 o'clock yesterday until 11 o'clock last night, the House instructed its members of the joint committee on printing to appear in court to-day and answer Justice Wright's summons.

The House adjourned at 11:35 o'clock.

PENSION BUDGET CUT.

Annual Bill Abolishes Seventeen of the Eighteen Agencies.

The pension appropriation bill was reported to the House yesterday from the Committee on Appropriations. It carries a total of \$155,538,000 or about \$5,000,000 less than the pension budget for the current year.

The report shows that the total disbursements of the government for pensions to date aggregate \$3,913,852,513.73. Of this amount the Revolutionary war accounts for \$70,000,000, the war of 1812 for \$45,757,250, Indian wars for \$3,956,520, Mexican war for \$12,492,734, civil war for \$3,596,461,840, Spanish war and Philippine insurrection for \$36,382,905, regular establishment for \$15,647,028, and unclassified \$16,484,048.

The bill abolishes seventeen of the eighteen pension agencies scattered over the country and retains only one—that at Washington. The appropriations subcommittee has endeavored unsuccessfully to do this for the last three sessions of Congress.

EMBASSY BILL REPORTED.

Secretary of State May Invest \$500,000 for New Sites.

The Lowden bill, providing for the purchase of embassy and legation buildings abroad, was favorably reported to the House yesterday by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It provides for an annual investment by the United States of \$500,000.

There was a hearing on the proposition yesterday, and following this, an executive session of the committee was held, at which the decision was reached to report the measure. It is held to mark an important step forward in the policy of the United States in this connection.

Incidentally, at the hearing President Jones, of the American Embassy Association, roasted the present system of leasing buildings, and Frederick Townsend Martin, the vice president, denounced the proposition of sending wealthy men as United States ambassadors to foreign countries.

"This thing of sending wealthy men as our representatives to foreign countries," he said, "is gradually changing the system from one of democracy to one of snobishness. Our embassies are notorious for their exclusiveness and their inaccessibility to the traveling American. The United States should establish suitable embassies and be democratic abroad as well as at home."

RESTRICTS JAPANESE ENTRY.

Hayes Bill Excluding Asiatic Immigrants Unanimously Indorsed.

By a unanimous vote a bill introduced by Representative Hayes, of California, intended to restrict the entry into this country of the laboring classes of Japanese and other Asiatic races, was favorably reported to the House and recommended for passage.

The principal clause of the measure provides for the exclusion of persons "who, under the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States, are ineligible to become citizens of the United States, unless they are merchants, teachers, students, or travelers for curiosity of pleasure."

The section of the Revised Statutes mentioned defines eligible aliens as free white persons or Africans by nativity or descent.

COTTON EXCHANGES SCORED.

Senator Smith Blames Operators for Wild Fluctuations.

Cotton spinners and cotton growers will get into closer relations to the advantage of both, if speculation on the New York and Liverpool cotton exchanges is prohibited, according to T. J. Brooks, of Tennessee, representing the Farmers' Union; D. J. Neill, formerly president of the Farmers' Union; Senator Smith, of South Carolina, and Representative Burleson, of Texas, who testified at the hearing on this subject before the House Committee on Agriculture yesterday.

Mr. Brooks declared that 90 per cent of the business transacted on the New York Cotton Exchange is speculative in character.

Senator Smith remarked that were it not for the "wild and unwarranted" fluctuations, caused by the operators in the New York exchange, the mill man could get his cotton at the warehouses in the South at a fair price, instead of paying not what the farmer asked, but the fictitious price fixed by brokers in New York.

At the afternoon session President Hubbard, of the New York Cotton Exchange; George W. Neville, and other members of that body, and Sol. L. Cone, of Greensboro, N. C., were heard.

RAILROAD LAWS ASSAILED.

Rock Island Solicitor Thinks Regulations Too Burdensome.

The railroad laws of the United States were criticized at a hearing before the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House, which is considering the Townsend administration railroad bill, by E. B. Pierce, general solicitor for the Rock Island road.

"Why, gentlemen," he said, "the Interstate Commerce Commission itself could not take control of any single line of railroad in this country and run it according to the laws regulating railroads that are now laid down in this country. It would be impossible. The laws are so cumbersome and burdensome that it is a physical impossibility for the railroads to obey them."

Commenting on the Townsend bill, Mr. Pierce thought certain sections of it were impractical and would accomplish no possible good.

"One of the most serious things with which the railroads are confronted," he said, "is that of keeping records and getting enough employees to keep up the requirements of the constantly changing laws."

Representative Townsend had a talk with President Taft yesterday about changes in the measure. When the bill was framed by the Attorney General electric railways were included in some of its provisions.

Within the last few days the Attorney General removed this electric railway clause. Mr. Townsend objected to electric lines being exempted, because, he said, ultimately they must be brought under the supervision of the commission anyway, and the government might as well start now.

BLOW FOR COMMISSION.

House Cuts Appropriation for Immigration Board to \$65,000.

The House displayed lack of confidence in the immigration commission, which has been under fire for extravagance and the like on the floor of the body recently, when, during consideration of the urgent deficiency conference report yesterday the appropriation of \$125,000 provided for the commission to continue its work was cut to \$65,000.

The time for completing the commission's work was also cut from next December to May.

In order to sit on the commission a little harder than otherwise would have been possible, the Speaker and his parliamentary assistant dug up an old precedent, by means of which the usual practice was reversed and a motion to recommit, with instructions to amend, was given precedence over a motion to recede and concur.

CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS.

The Military Academy appropriation bill, carrying \$1,875,532, was reported to the House yesterday. The committee also asked \$25,000 from the estimates submitted, the original item eliminated being one of \$20,000 for a new dispatch organ.

The Senate, in executive session yesterday afternoon, confirmed the following nominations: Newton V. Gilbert, of Indiana, to be vice governor of the Philippine Islands; Charles F. Elliott, of Minnesota, to be a member of the Philippine Commission.

The expenditure of \$500,000 by the Secretary of Agriculture in co-operation with the Postmaster General for the improvement of the conditions of roads over which the rural delivery routes are and may be established is authorized in a bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Bankhead, of Alabama.

DEFENDS INCOME TAX

Senator Borah Takes Issue with Gov. Hughes.

GIVES HISTORY OF MEASURE

Says Restless Spirit Among the Masses and Popularity of Scoffing at Constitution Demands Amendment Be Passed to Take Burdens from Those Unable to Bear Them.

In a speech in the Senate yesterday Senator Borah, of Idaho, came to the defense of the income tax, and incidentally took issue with Gov. Hughes, of New York.

Senator Borah expressed anxiety for the Constitutional amendment authorizing the imposition of an income tax. He made an earnest plea to the States to adopt the amendment, although he admitted that the outlook appeared to be unfavorable.

"The history of the income tax since 1864 has not been one which any citizen can recite with pride," said the Senator. "For 100 years a rule construction as established by the men who helped to write the Constitution had been received with the approval of an undivided court time and time again. During this period there sat upon the bench of the Supreme Court some of the greatest lawyers of that or any other period of this or any other country."

Wealth Is Domineering.

"During this period the wealth of this country had not become so domineering, so powerful, so determined, to have its own way. During this period, therefore, we had under the Constitution the right to impose a part of the tax upon wealth and a part upon consumption, and we did so."

"No one ever saw this country in just the condition it is today. Never since this government was launched has there been such a restless spirit among the great mass of people, such ugly questioning, such persistent inquiry. No part of the government seems to escape challenge or criticism, and it is fast becoming popular to scoff at the Constitution itself. An unquiet, dissatisfied, suspicious public mind is the public mind of today."

"You can defeat this amendment. In view of the class of men who are joining the crusade against it, I think you will defeat it. The forces which propose to encompass its defeat will not stop at the most disputable methods to accomplish their purpose. But when the people learn what you have really done, the manner in which this has been manipulated, it will go far toward exciting to renewed force that feeling of wrath, of class hatred already too strong among us. It will do much to foster disrespect for and breed disloyalty to the government."

"When those who are ill able to meet the burdens of government see its enormous expenditures continue to increase, larger armies, and larger navies, increased burdens, everywhere, and hear, furthermore, that all this must be met by a tax on consumption while incomes which sustain luxury and breed idleness, and idleness, go untaxed, they will have little mercy with you in the hour in which you must plead with them against radical changes in the government. I do not know how long we can deal with a patient people in this way. But I venture to prophecy not much longer."

Urges Governors to Act.

"I hope, therefore, the governors and legislatures of this country will be brave enough to do their duty in this matter. It is the time the people in this broad land bestir themselves upon a vital question before it is too late to do so."

"It would be nothing less than a catastrophe if this amendment should be defeated if we are going also to be cut off from an appeal to the court. This is in every sense the people's fight."

Senator Brown, of Nebraska, differed with the Senator from Idaho, and advanced the opinion that the American people would arise to the occasion and ratify the action of Congress in proposing an amendment to the Constitution for the levying of an income tax.

Senator Bailey said he was one of those who believed Congress had the right to levy an income tax by legislative enactment, and he did not give his consent to the adoption of a Constitutional amendment to accomplish this result until forced to do so by the majority favoring the principle.

PANAMA LINE DISCUSSED.

Flint Proposes Steamer Route from Pacific Coast to Isthmus.

The Senate Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals gave hearings yesterday to representatives of the Panama Canal and Railroad and to representatives of various commercial bodies on the Pacific Coast and to transportation companies on the bill of Senator Flint, of California, directing the Secretary of War to establish a line of steamers on the Pacific coast to Panama.

The bill directs the acquisition by purchase or charter of ten steamers of not less than 5,000 tons each, and appropriate \$10,000,000 to carry out the plan.

"The bill is the result of a special report made by Senator Bristow, of Kansas, before he became a Senator, of investigations he made into the operations of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which he strongly condemned. Senator Bristow was aggressive yesterday in attacking the methods of the Pacific Mail, which is controlled by the Southern Pacific Railroad."

OPPOSE GUERNSEY BILL.

Commissioners Not in Favor of Changing Inauguration Day.

The District Commissioners yesterday disapproved the Guernsey bill, which would make the last Thursday in April inauguration day.

"The vital interest of inauguration day turns upon the taking of the oath, and the delivery of the inaugural address, and the people of the country desire to be present on that occasion," said the Commissioners in their report to the House Committee.

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If you will read the editorial page in this week's (date of February 12) number of

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you will find it clearly proved from the Post-Office Department's own reports, that it is totally unnecessary to put any additional tax on magazines and periodicals, and that a deficit of \$17,500,000 is not chargeable to the periodicals.

***** "For instance, the Post-Office Department is charging \$13,821,100 of the cost of rural free delivery against the second-class mail. Now, rural free delivery was established as a matter of Government policy, and we believe in it, but it is not fair to charge one dollar of this expense against the magazines. It is undoubtedly of benefit to the daily newspapers, but the Department is trying to exempt them from an increase in rate. The magazines do not need or want once a day or twice a day deliveries on these rural routes."

"Page 256, Postmaster's Report, 1908, says: 'Franking privileges weighed 4,555,634 pounds. They certainly cost the average price of all mail in all ways. And Governmental matter for Departments other than the Post-Office weighed 18,644,010 pounds.'

"This report says that if the matter was charged at postal rates it would yield a revenue as follows:

Second-class	\$ 531,560.94
Franked matter	3,987,546.44
Government matter	16,362,131.95
Total credit due Department	\$20,881,239.33

"And that awful deficit disappears."

"It is impossible that a business of over \$200,000,000 should not offer an opportunity for enormous savings. And a business like that of our great Post Office Department, with endless ramifications, must offer endless opportunities."

***** "No Postmaster-General entering his position to-day, with all the duties befalling a Cabinet official besides running his Department, no matter how great his intelligence or how fine his training, can grasp the details of this enormous business before he disappears. There is no time given to him to find these opportunities to save expense. The affairs of the Department must, for the most part, be administered by those under him."

Given a chance they would save in business economies more than the alleged deficit of \$17,500,000.

We ask Congress to give us a Director of Posts—as recommended by the joint Congressional committee of 1907, an officer who shall be non-political, and whose term of service shall not be subject to political changes, and who shall conduct the workings of the Post-Office Department with the efficiency, economy and business-like methods which distinguish high-class American business enterprise.

The Curtis Publishing Company

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

REFUTES PINCHOT ASSERTION.

Solicitor McCabe Says Forest Rangers Matter Was Not Wrong.

Solicitor George F. McCabe, of the Department of Agriculture, says that Gifford Pinchot's statement made in his speech that he, Mr. McCabe, misrepresented to the Controller the facts in connection with the education of forest rangers is untrue.

"The trouble about Mr. Pinchot," said Mr. McCabe yesterday, "he is getting to be a common scold. It is now a well-developed fact that he ran the Forest Service on Tim Campbell's maxim of 'What's the Constitution between Friends?' Mr. McCabe says that there was no sleuth work in connection with eliminating the forest rangers as students from State universities, and that it was the Comptroller of the Treasury who decided that money expended in connection with the education of these ranger students at State universities was illegal."

Students Thank Firemen.

The students of Gallaudet College have written Chief Wagner, expressing their appreciation of the fire department's work at the recent fire in their school. The letter follows:

"Please accept our thanks and convey our appreciation and thanks to the companies, who, under your direction, averted the destruction by fire of Gallaudet College Sunday afternoon."

CLERKS HONOR VETERAN.

Maj. J. H. Reeve Celebrates Seventieth Birthday Anniversary.

Maj. J. H. Reeve, chief clerk of the division of stamps, Post-office Department, attained the age of seventy years yesterday. Clerks and employees made it the occasion of a pleasing surprise to the old veteran when they called on him in a body at lunch hour to offer their congratulations. Mr. W. C. Fifth, superintendent of the division, read the following resolutions:

"Whereas Maj. James H. Reeve celebrates the seventieth anniversary of his birth; and,

"Whereas he has endeared himself to each and all of us by countless evidences of his deep interest in our personal welfare, and has been our true friend and wise counselor for many years, rejoicing in our joys and sympathizing and aiding us in times of sorrow; therefore,

"Be it resolved, That we, the clerks and employees of the division of stamps extend to Maj. Reeve expressions of our sincere affection and cordial congratulations upon reaching this seventieth birthday."

Woman Orator to Speak.

Mrs. Logan Sanders, the Indian orator, will speak at Mount Carmel Church, Fourth and L streets northwest, to-night at 8 o'clock.

Largest Morning Circulation.

SUNDAY BILL APPROVED.

Young Men's Class Hopes Measure Will Become Law.

Representative Samuel W. Smith, chairman of the House District Committee, has been informed by the Young Men's Class of First Presbyterian Church that the class heartily approves the provisions contained in the Johnston Sunday observance bill, now pending in Congress.

At a recent meeting the class adopted resolutions expressing the hope that the bill will soon become a law.


SUFFRAGISTS ODDLY JOKED.

Head of Guinea Keat Sent to Them in Tin Paint Box.

Why any one should send a package containing a tin paint box filled with clay and the head of a guinea keat to headquarters of the American National Woman's Suffrage Association, 1323 H street northwest, is a question which the police have tried in vain to answer.

When the package was delivered by a postman yesterday morning, the employees of the association believed they were recipients of an infernal machine. Inspector Boardman, of the police, took the mysterious bundle to the navy yard to be opened by powder experts.

There was a sigh of relief when the harmless, somewhat offensive, contents were disclosed. It is thought a practical joker sent the package.



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